

MUSIL, F., doc., inz.; KULA, Bohumir

Surface treatment and finishing work in panel housebuilding.
Poz stavby 11 no. 6:328 '63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav stavebni Gottwaldov.

MUSIL, Frantisek, inz.

Use of the lift-slab method in the construction of an office building in Veseli nad Moravou. Roz stavby 12 no. 269-74 '54

1. Prumyslove stavby, Gottwaldov.

MUSIL, F.

Effect of neuroleptics (artificial hibernation) on the course of post-traumatic cerebral edema. 'Ozhl. chir.' 44 no. 1:75-79 N '65.

1. Vyzkumny ustav traumatologicky v Brne.

CHECHOSLOVAKIA/General Problems of Pathology - Tumors. Experimental U. Therapy.

Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., N 19, 1950, 09600

Author : Dejmar, V., Musil, I.

Inst : -

Title : Experimental Therapy of Pruritus in Malignant Lymphogranulomatosis with the Radioisotope of Arsenic (As^{76})

Orig Pub : Casop. lekaru ceskych, 1957, 96, II 50, 1547-1549.

Abstract : A patient with skin lymphogranulomatosis, associated with resistant pruritus, was treated with As^{76} . It was established that only 7.6% of the administered As^{76} was eliminated during the first 48 hours with the urine, and about 0.065% with the feces. Some indications of As^{76} therapy are given.

Card 1/1

- 23 -

MUSIL, J.

Investigation of heat conditions w/ⁱ regard to the heat transfer and heat distribution in industrial heating equipment operating at temperatures up to 50° C. Prace Ust paliv 8:
142-171 '64.

MUSIL, J.; PAVLOVSKA, J.; BEDNARIK, T.; LOSTICKY, C.; HLADKOVA, D.;
DOBRKOVSKY, M.

Study of the metabolism of iodinated albumin in patients with
burns sickness. Acta chir. plast. 7 no. 2:85-91 '65

1. Department for Clinical Biochemistry, Medical Faculty of
Hygiene, Prague, Czechoslovakia (Heads: J. Oppl, M.D., D.Sc.)
and Burns Unit of the Clinic of Plastic Surgery, Charles
University, Prague (Director Prof. V. Karfik, M.D., D.Sc.).

MUSIL, J.; PAVLOVSKA, J.; BULNARIK, T.; IONTICKY, C.; HLADEK, I.;
DOBROVSKY, M.

Study of the metabolism of iodinated albumin in patients with
burns. Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no.43:1196-1199 23. 6 '64.

1. Oddeleni pro klinickou biochemii lekarske fakulty hygienicka
Karlov University v Praze, (vedouci MUDr. RNDr. J. Dppit);
Oddeleni popalenin, (vedouci MUDr. M. Dobrovsky,); klinika
plasticke chirurgie lekarske fakulty hygienicka Karlov
University v Praze (prednosta prof. dr. V. Kurfik).

MUSIL, J.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: SVET MOTORU. Vol. 12, no. 16, Aug. 1958.

MUSIL, J. Cast-iron piston rings. p. 503.

Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959 Unclass.

MULL, J.

Piston rings of ductile cast iron.

.. #14. (STRUCHE STVI) (Praga, Czechoslovakia) Vol. 1, no. 1, Dec. 197

SC: Monthl. Index of East European concession (EAI) 10 Vol., No. 1, 197

HOLZBECHER, K., MUSIL, J.

Radiant burners. Prace Ust paliv no. 5:34-93 '62.

MUSIL, J.; EGER, J.

"Comparative index numbers of the coal industry in the United States of America, West Germany, Great Britain, France and Japan by L. Hess, Ilse Naujocks. Reviewed by J. Hartley. J. Int. Econ. Listy 58 no.12:1764-1766 5 Dec. 1970."

Střed. a.s.; Česk., Č.; M., M., M.; 1960, M.

Set of vitrified preserved blood in vials ampoules. No. 103
Cas. lek. oček. 103 no. 411.3-103 V.G. 1964.

1. Transfuzní stanice lekarstva fak. ty Univerzity J. E. Purkyně
2. Klinická katedra vnitřního lékařství a endokrinologie
3. Klinická katedra vnitřního lékařství a endokrinologie

MUR 11, 1984

Propagation of electromagnetic waves in hot magnetooptive plasma. Chisl. fiz. zhurnal 14 no.11 83-840 1984.

I. Tret'iatev, V. I. Smirnovs - Physics of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague, Czechoslovakia

SPACEK, V.;MUSIL, J.

Reconstruction of industrial gas appliances. Prace Ust
paliv no. 5:94-126 '62.

SCHMIDT, P.; KNOTEK, Z.; MUSIL, J.

On the problem of the prevention of diet-related nitrite methemoglobinemia in infants in districts with nitrates in the water. Česk. pediat. 18 no.9:781-790 S '63.

1. Ustav hygieny v Praze, reeditel prof. dr. K. Symon Katedra
hygieny Ustavu pro doskoleni lekaru v Praze, vedouci prof.
dr. K. Symon I detska klinika fakulty detskeho lekarstvi KU
v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Svejcar, DrSc.

(METHEMOGLOBINEMIA) (NITRITES)
(WATER POLLUTION) (INFANT NUTRITION)

MUSIL, Y. [Musil, J.]; KAFKA, V.; GAYEK, A. [Hajek, A.]; NOVOTNY, A.;
PADOVETS, Y. [Padovec, J.]; PAVLOVSKA, Y. [Pavlovska, J.]

Study of the effectiveness of various doses of 6-azauridine
in malignant tumors of female genitalia. Vop. onk. 10 no.3:62-66
'64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Biokhimicheskoye otdeleniye fakul'tetskoy bol'nitsy, Praga,
10 (zav. - Y. Oppit [J. Oppit]) i akushersko-ginekologicheskoy
kliniki gigiyenicheskogo meditsinskogo fakul'teta Karlova
universiteta, Praga, 10 (zav. - dotsent I. Padovets [Padovec]).

I 18310-65 EWT(d)/EWT(l)/EWG(k)/EPA(sp)-2/EEC(k)-2/EEC-w/EEC(t)/T/EEC(b)-2/
EWA(m)-2 Pn-l/Pz-6/Po-l/Pab-10/Pg-l/Pt-10/Pl-l/Pl-h IJP(c)/AFETR/REAM(a)/AEDC(b)/
ACCESSION NR: AP4049300 ASD(p)-3/SSD/AFWL/ Z/0055/64/014/011/0831/0847
SSD(b)/ESD(gs) AT

AUTHOR: Musil, J.

TITLE: Propagation of electromagnetic waves in hot magnetoactive plasma ^{o-} ₃

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 14, no. 11,
1964, 831-847

TOPIC TAGS: plasma physics, electromagnetic wave propagation, hot plasma, magnetoactive plasma, collisionless plasma, dielectric permittivity tensor, spatial dispersion

ABSTRACT: The influence of spatial dispersion on the properties of propagation of electromagnetic waves in hot magnetoactive plasma was studied. The general form of the dielectric permittivity tensor $\epsilon_{ij}(\omega, k)$ of such plasma was derived through solving a system of Maxwellian equations and a linearized kinetic equation without a collision term. The elements of this tensor are expressed by means of modified Bessel functions of the first kind and s -th order and by means of the probability integral for the com-

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L 18310-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4049300

3

plex variable. The general form of this tensor is used to derive forms of the tensor $\epsilon_{ij}(\omega, k)$ in regions of weak and strong spatial dispersion and in some special cases (propagation perpendicular to the direction of the magnetic field and in the direction of the magnetic field). The form of the tensor $\epsilon_{ij}(\omega, k)$ is also given for a region of weak spatial dispersion with collisions taken into account. Next, a general dispersion equation of electromagnetic waves in hot magnetoactive plasma is derived. The equation is investigated in greater detail for weak spatial dispersion. It is shown that two (ordinary and extraordinary) transverse electromagnetic waves and the plasma wave can propagate in hot magnetoactive plasma. Finally, the derived relations are used in a brief analysis of the propagation properties of a right-handed circularly polarized wave in hot plasma as a function of the plasma parameters. The possibility of using this wave to determine the temperature of hot magnetoactive plasma is indicated. "The author thanks J. Datlov, C.Sc. for assigning the subject, J. Teichmann, C.Sc. for his interest in the work, and V. Kopecky for stimulating discussions." Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

Card 2/3

L 18310-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4049300

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Plasma Physics, Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague

SUBMITTED: 04Mar64

ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EM, VE

NO REF Sov: 010

OTHER: 005

Card 3/3

DVORAK, O.; ELIS, J.; JELLINEK, J.; KAFKA, V.; MUSIL, J.; SCHUBERT, J.

Comparison of thyminalkylamine and endoxan effect on advanced gynecological carcinomas in a controlled clinical trial.
Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 12 no.1:87-91 '65

1. Oncological Laboratory of FVL, Charles University; Pharmacological Institute of Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences; Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology; Gynecological and Obstetrical Clinic of LFH, Charles University; Gynecological and Obstetrical Department, Hospital Motol; Prague, Czechoslovakia.

MUSIL, Jaromir

The economy of the industry of synthetic materials* by N.P.
Fedorenko. Reviewed by Jaromir Musil. Chem prum 13 no.11:
600 N'63.

1. Vyzkumný ustav technickoekonomicky chemickeho prumyslu.

MUSIL, J.

Stimulation of the diencephalon-hypophysial system in fish. Cesk. gynek.
27 no.1/2:138-141 Mr '62.

1. Gyn. por. odd. polikliniky v Chotebori, vedouci lamar MUDr. J.
Musil.

(DIENCEPHALON physiol) (PITUITARY GLAND physiol)
(FISH physiol)

MUSIL, J.; DATLOV, J.; CHIKAN, S.;

Ferrite waveguide insulator for the 0,8 cm wave length. El
tech cas 15 no.7:432-434 '64.

MUSIL, J.

Z/039/60/021/01/025/040
E073/E135

AUTHORS: Jan Musil and A. Žmolík (Engineers)

TITLE: General IEC Meeting in Madrid

PERIODICAL: Slaboproudý Obzor, 1960, Vol 21, Nr 1, pp 57-59

ABSTRACT: Report on this meeting, which was held between June 30 and July 10, 1959. The work of the following sub-commissions is reported on:

Sub-commission 18-3, Interference in ships' radio communications.

Sub-commission 39-1, Electron tubes.

Sub-commission 39-2, Semiconductor elements.

Card 1/1

S/194/62/000/012/045/101
D413/D308

AUTHOR:

Musil, Jan

TITLE:

Frame-grid electron tubes

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika,
no. 12, 1962, 15, abstract 12-3-29 a (Kovoexport (CSSR))
no. 6, 1962, 26-28)

TEXT: The development of electron tubes has been particularly connected with technical requirements for long-distance communications. The design of carrier-frequency systems working over long distances and the transition to coaxial lines with wide transmission bands have drawn the attention of designers to broadband amplifiers. Electron tubes were required with negligible interelectrode capacitance that would have extremely high slope and high S/C ratio. Tubes with frame grids were developed for these purposes. But the production of grids for these tubes posed exacting technical requirements and was costly, so that frame grids were only made for tubes used in long-distance communications equipment and for high-

Card 1/2

S/194/62/000/012/045/101
D413/D308

Frame-grid electron tubes

quality tubes. In the production of special tubes use was made also of another valuable property of frame grids - their massiveness, which makes these tubes stable to mechanical loading (bumps and shocks) and not subject to microphony. With the development of TV (which also has a requirement for broadband electron tubes) the technology of mass-producing these grids was mastered, so that in spite of their cost frame-grid tubes even influence the design of TV receivers. In order to reduce lead inductances the distance between the electrode system and the base has been decreased, the anode and cathode are brought out to two pins each and the grid to three. The electrode leads are flat and very short. The interelectrode capacitances have been reduced by decreasing the size of the individual electrodes. A high slope value (14 mA/V) has been achieved by the use of the frame grid. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 2/2

z/039/62/023/007/005/005
D408/D301

6.4540

AUTHORS:

Marha, Karel, Engineer, Candidate of Sciences, and
Musil, Jan

TITLE:

Power-density measuring on centimeter waves for
health-physics purposes

PERIODICAL:

Slaboproudý obzor, v. 23, no. 7, 1962, 409 - 413

TEXT: The article lists general methods to measure the power density for detection of microwave-radiation hazards, describes in detail the approximate measuring method now introduced by the Czechoslovak Health Service and finally outlines a measuring method which could be considered ideal. Since no special instruments are available for microwave power-density measuring, conventional meters are used with an additional r-f element, so that all well-known instruments consist of the antenna, the attenuator, the power converter, and the power-density meter proper. Measuring methods used in various countries differ slightly; however, since no model of the human body as receiver

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Z/059/62/023/007/005/005

D409/D301

Power-density measuring on ...

antenna has sofar been established, all methods to measure the power density in the centimeter- and millimeter-wave range produce only approximate results. The author explains now a method where six measurings are made, i.e. in the negative and positive direction of the x,y and z axes, supposing strong reflection, and for cases where the reflection can be neglected. It is also mentioned that measurings must be made at various heights (50, 85, 125, and 160 cm) because the radiation field is not homogeneous and various parts of the human body are affected differently (sitting or standing occupation). As mentioned above, all this methods are only approximations, and several problems, such as suitable antenna design, non-thermal radiation effects (r-f induction and attenuation) on the human body, etc., must be solved before it is possible to design an apparatus which permits precise determination of biologically harmful electromagnetic-radiation doses. There are 8 figures. The most recent English-language reference is: T. Jaski: Detecting Microwave-Radiation Hazards. Electronics World 65 (1961) June, no. 6.

18

Card 2/3

Power-density measuring on ...

Z/039/62/023/007/005/005
D409/D301

ASSOCIATION: Ústav hygieny práce a chorob z povolání, Praha
(Institute of Work Hygiene and Occupational Di-
seases, Prague)

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1962

/B

Card 3/3

MUSIL, Jan, inz.

Present conditions and the trends of development of very high frequency equipment. Sdel tech 11 no.1:21-23 Ja '63.

MUSIL, Jan, inz.

Effect of high frequency on the organism, and the problem of
its measurement and protection against it. Sdel tech 11 no.4:
141-142 Ap '63.

MUSIL, Jan, inz.

Measurement of the thickness of dielectric materials by
microwaves. Slaboproudý obzor 24 no.4:242-244 Ap '63

MARHA, K.; MUSIL, J.

Method of measuring the power density in centimeter waves
for the purpose of hygiene service and problems of hygiene
supervision. Prac. lek. 15 no.5:201-206 Je '63.

l. Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani v Praze, reditel
prof. dr. J. Teisinger, DrSc.
(MICROWAVES) (RADIATION MONITORING)
(PUBLIC HEALTH)

MUSIL, J.; KAFKA, V.; KNOBLOCH, E.; PAVLOVSKA, J.

A simple method for the determination of 6-AZUR in the blood serum, Cesk. farm. 17 no.6:310-312 Jl '63.

1. Oddeleni pro klinickou biochemii fakultni nemocnice, Praha 10 - Gynekologicko-porodnicka klinika lekarske fakulty hygienicke KU, Praha - Vyzkumny ustav pro farmacii a biochemii, Praha.

(BLOOD CHEMICAL ANALYSIS) (NUCLEOSIDES)
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS)

L 21151-66

ACC NR: AP6010954

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0014/65/000/004/0145/0E46

39

13

AUTHOR: Musil, Jan (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Measurement of the intensity of an electromagnetic field for hygienic purposes

55

SOURCE: Sdelovaci technika, no. 4, 1965, 145-146

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic field, voltmeter, industrial hygiene

ABSTRACT: The paper describes a universal voltmeter (Tesla model BM 388 A) which permits measuring a field intensity up to about 2000 V/m in a range of 30 kc to 300 Mc. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 10 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 09, 20, 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001

Card 1/1

MUDr., Dr. Techn. Jan Šimánek, M. Sc., Ph.D., CSc.

Effect of malonite in long-term experiments. etc...
Cesk. hyg. L no.15/58-597 (1962).

I. Ustav hygieny, Praha.

L 21437-66 IJP(c) AT

ACC NR: AP5015925

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0055/65/015/006/0391/0398

AUTHOR: Musil, J.; Datlov, J.; Zacek, F.ORG: Institute of Plasma Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague

TITLE: Comparison of probe and microwave measurements of electron density in plasmatic cylinder

SOURCE: Chekhoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 6, 1965, 391-398

TOPIC TAGS: microwave technology, microwave rectification, electron density, plasma density, magnetic field, cyclotron frequency, microwave interferometer

ABSTRACT: A comparison was carried out of the measurement of the electron density of a plasmatic cylinder in a weak magnetic field (radius of cyclotron rotation of ions r_{H_i} is larger than radius of probe a) parallel to the axis of the plasma by means of the cylindrical Langmuir probe and a microwave interferometer in the X band. The Langmuir probe is used to measure the electron density distribution across the cross-section of the plasmatic cylinder, that is, in the plane perpendicular to the axis of the cylinder. The measured density distribution is used to determine the mean electron density over the cylinder cross section. This mean electron density is compared with the density found with a microwave interferometer. In evaluating the measurements, the concentration of the microwave energy through the antennas of the interferometer in the cross section of the plasmatic cylinder is

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L 21437-66

ACC NR: AP5015925

considered. The difference of the mean electron density found by the microwave method from the mean density found by the probe method was in the least favorable case 30%. The authors give a comparison of the probe and microwave measurements of the plasma density in a stronger magnetic field, when $r_{Hi} \geq a$. It was experimentally shown that the best agreement between the mean densities determined by two methods is obtained when the real distribution of the electromagnetic energy of the antennas over the cross section of the plasmatic cylinder is considered in the evaluation. If the real distribution of the electromagnetic energy passing through the plasma is considered when evaluating the microwave measurement in the WKB approximation, it can be expected that the value obtained will not differ from the real value by more than 50%. The authors thank J. Teichmann, R. Klima, and other members of the department for discussions of the results, V. Kopecky for his aid in the probe measurements, and Engineer J. Vana, Director of the Institute, for his interest in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 5 formulas. [MT] (Based on author's abstract.)

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul64/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 003/

Card

2/2 UVF

L 21634-66 ETC(f)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m)/T IJP(c) AT/WR
ACC NR: AF6003661 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0055/65/015/010/0766/0768

AUTHOR: Datlov, J.; Musil, J.; Zacek, F.

ORG: Institute of Plasma Physics, Czechoslovak Academy of Science, Prague

TITLE: Beam width of two antenna systems for plasma diagnostics

SOURCE: Chekoslovatskiy fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 15, no. 10, 1965, 766-768

TOPIC TAGS: antenna, microwave, plasma measurement, plasma diagnostics

ABSTRACT: An experimental study to compare the density of the electromagnetic energy of a focused microwave beam, and the influence of a glass tube on the focusing of the beam was made with two antenna types designed for plasma diagnostics. In the first case the measurement was performed by means of a coaxial probe placed between two non-corrected horns both without and in the presence of a Pyrex tube; the results have shown that the insertion of a glass tube caused a slight increase of transmitter power due to the distinct focusing influence of the dielectric tube. In the other system consisting of two elliptic cylinders irradiated by small sectoral horns the measurement has shown only a slight influence of the glass tube on the beam width. The results suggest that either the elliptic-mirrors-focused antenna type, or the lens-corrected horns system may be recommended. The comparison by measuring the plasma column of a reflex discharge within the Pyrex tube has shown that the phase shift was equal in both cases within the limits of experimental error.

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L 21634-66

ACC NR: AP6003661

The measurements also agreed with the mean density determined by the Langmuire probe technique. The authors thank V. E. Golant, and M. M. Larijanov of the Institute of Technical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR for a valuable discussion. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

SUB CODE: 20, 14/ SUBM DATE: 20Apr65/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003/
SOV REF: 001/

Card 2/2 JV R

(5)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SYMOV, K; KUSIL, L; KNOFLIK, Z; CHALUPA, J; LABOUNKHOVA, Z;
SCHLEIDT, P.

1. Institute of Hygiene (Ustav hygieny), Prague; 2. Chair
of Hygiene of the UDL (Katedra hygieny UDL), Prague

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Hygiena, No 8, 1964, pp. 475-481

"Risk of Using Chlorine Dioxide in the Treatment of Water
in Waterworks. Hygienic Education."

BRAZDA, Ludvík, MUDr.; MUSIL, Jan, MUDr.

Dermoid cyst of the lung. Vnitr. lek., Brno 1 no.10:
730-732 Oct 55.

1. Z II. chirurgicke kliniky MU v Brne, prednosta prof. MUDr.
Jan Navratil Brno, Pekarska 53.

(LUNGS, cyst
dermoid, surg.)
(CYSTS
dermoid of lungs, surg.)

Musil, J.

The blood-protein spectrum in otosclerosis. VI. VI.
Hlaváček, J. Oppit, and J. Musil (Hyg. Fak., Prague).
Casopis Lékařů Českých 94, 1277-8 (1955). — A characteristic
increase of α_1 - and (α_2) β -globulins occurred in 63% of 65
cases of uncomplicated otosclerosis. Rise of the γ -fraction
was encountered only in complicated cases. Paper electro-
phoresis was used. — I. M. Hahn

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MUSIL, Jan; FISEROVA, Boh.; OPPLT, Jan

Permanent standard method of controlling the work of clinical biochemical laboratories. Cas. lek. cesk. 95 no.44-45:1257-1262 9 Nov 56.

1. Oddeleni pro Klinickou Biochemii Statni Fakultni nemocnice v Praze 12, prednosta: primar MUDr RNDr Jan Oppl.
(LABORATORIES, MEDICAL,
control of results of clin. biochem. laboratory by
permanent standard method (Cz))

MUSIL, J.; DEJMAL, V.

Biochemical findings in experimental & clinical application of radioarsenic
(As76) Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.50:1543-1546 13 Dec 57.

1. Oddeleni pro klinickou biochemii FN Praha 12, prednosta prim. MUDr et
MUDr J. Opplt, a interni kliniky FN Praha 12, prednosta Prof. Dr V. Jonas.
J. M., Praha 12, Srobarova 50.

(HODGKIN'S DISEASE, ther.

arsenic, radioactive (Cz))

(ARSENIC, radioactive,
ther. of Hodgkin's dis. (Cz))

DEJMAL, Vaclav; MUSIL, Jan

Attempt at treating pruritus in malignant lymphogrammoma by administration of As76. Cas. lek. cesk. 96 no.50:1547-1549 13 Dec 57.

1. Interni klinika FN v Praze 12, prednosta prof. Dr V. Jonas, oddeleni pro klinickou biochemii v Praze 12, prednosta prim. MUDr et RNDr J. Oppl. V. D., Praha 12, Srobarova 50.

(PRURITUS, ther.

arsenic, radioactive, in patients with Hodgkin's dis. (Cz))
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE, compl.

pruritus, ther., radioactive arsenic (Cz))
(ARSENIC, radioactive

ther. of pruritus in patients with Hodgkin's dis. (Cz))

PECAK, V.; CIZEK, S.; MUSIL, J.; CERKES, L.; HEROLD, M.; BELIK, E.; HOFFMAN, J.

Stimulation of chlortetracycline production by benzyl thiocyanate. J.
Hyg. Epidem., Praha 2 no.1:111-115 1958.

1. Institute of Antibiotic Research, Koztoky, near Prague, Czechoslovakia.

(THIOLCYANATES, effects
benzyl thiocyanate stimulation of chlortetracycline prod.
by Streptomyces strains)

(CHLORTETRACYCLINE, preparation of
prod. by Streptomyces strains, stimulation by benzyl
thiocyanate admin.)

(STREPTOMYCES, metabolism
aureofaciens prod. of chlortetracycline, stimulation by
benzyl thiocyanate admin.)

M16872 T
KRCILKOVA, Milada; MUSIL, Jan; NAVRATIL, Jan; OLEJNIK, Oldrich

Successful removal of a tumor from the exposed right auricle under hypothermia. Cesk. pediat. 13 no.5:401-407 5 June 58.

I. IV. detska klinika v Praze, prednosta prof. Dr. Fr. Blazek; II. chirurgicka klinika v Brne, prednosta prof. Dr. Jan Navratil. M. K., Praha 12, Kourimska ul.

(HEART, neoplasms
myxoma of auricle, successful excis. under hypothermia (Cz))

(HYPOTHERMIA,
in excis. of myxoma of heart (Cz))

(MYXOMA, surgery
excis. from heart under hypothermia (Cz))

VASKOVA, M.;MUSIL, J.

Results of ophthalmological examination of tuberculous women and
of their children delivered after the verification of tuberculosis.
Cesk. oft. 15 no.5:341-345 0 '59

1. Oční klinika PU v Olomouci, prednosta prof. MUDr. V. Vejdovský
Plicní odd. fakultní nemocnice v Olomouci, prim. MUDr. V. Riha.
(TUBERCULOSIS OCULAR statist)
(PREGNANCY compl)
(TUBERCULOSIS in pregn)

MUSIL, Jan; KLUZAK, Richard

Metabolic studies on the cartilage with the aid of radiophosphorus-labeled phosphates. Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.8:236-238 20 Feb 59.

l. Oddeleni klinicke biochemie SFM Praha 12, prednosta primar MUDr. RNDr.
J. Oppl. a klinika plasticke chirurgie SFM Praha 12, prednosta akademik
F. Burian. J. M., Praha 12, Srobarova 50.

(CARTILAGE, metab.

phosphates labeled with radiophosphorus, in rabbits, (Cz))

(PHOSPHATES, metab.

cartilage, radiophosphorus-labeled prep., rabbit studies

(Cz))

KLUZAK, Richard; MUSIL, Jan

Utilization of labeled phosphorus in the metabolic studies of transplanted cartilage. Cas. lek. cesk. 98 no.8:238-243 20 Feb 59.

1. Kliniki plastické chirurgie v Praze, prednosta akademik F. Burian.
Biochemické oddelení SFM v Praze XII, prednosta prim. dr. J. Oppl.

R. II., Praha 12, Srobarova 50.

(CARTILAGE, transpl.

radiophosphorus labeled grafts (Cs))

(PHOSPHORUS, radioactive,

labeling grafts in cartilage transpl. (Cs))

KAFKA, V.; MUSIL, J.; NOVOTNY, A.; PADOVEC, J.; SORM, F.

Chemotherapy with 6-azauracil in gynaecology. Acta univ. carol.
[med.] 7 no.5:617-633 '61.

1. Klinika chorob zenskych a porodnictvi lekarske fakulty hygienicke
University Karlovy v Praze, vedouci doc. MUDr. J. Padovec Ustav
organické chemie a biologie CSAV, prednosta akademik F. Sorm
Biochemicke oddeleni fakultni nemocnice v Praze 10, primar MUDr.
RNDr. J. Oppit.

(GENITALIA FEMALE neoplasms) (URACIL antagonists)
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS ther)

FILIPPOVA, J.; OPPLT, J.; MUSIL, J.

Serum protein spectrum in pulmonary silicosis. Acta univ.carol.
[med.] Suppl. 14:249-254 '61.

1. Klinika nemoci z povolani fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University
Karlovych v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Teisinger Oddeleni klinicke
biochemie lekarske fakulty hygienicke Praha -- Vinohrady, prednosta
dr. J. Opplt.

(SILICOSIS blood) (BLOOD PROTEINS chem)

CHLUMSKY, Jaromir; MUSIL, Jan

The importance of determination of the level of serum transaminases
with reference to activity of chronic liver diseases. Cas.lek.cesk
100 no.48:1505-1512 1 D '61.

1. I klinika nemoci vnitrnich LFH KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr.
Vratislav Jonas, oddeleni pro klinickou biochemii fakultni nemocnice
v Praze 10, prednosta MUDr. J. Opplt.

(TRANSAMINASES blood) (LIVER DISEASES blood)

MUSIL, J.; CHLUMSKY, J.

Our opinion on metabolic relations of transaminases in liver diseases.
Cas. lek. cesk. 100 no. 48: 1512-1515 1 D '61.

1. Oddeleni pro klinickou biochemii FN v Praze 10, prednosta primar
MUDr. RNDr. J. Opplt a I interni klinika LFH KU, prednosta prof. MUDr.
Vratislav Jonas.

(TRANSAMINASES blood) (LIVER DISEASES blood)

MUSIL, J.; BARTOS, F.

Contribution on metabolism of glycoprotein in burns. Acta chir
plast. 4 no.2:-32 :62.

1. Department of Clinical Biochemistry of the State University
Hospital, Prague (Czechoslovakia) Director: J. Oppit, M.D., Ph.D.
The Burns Unit of the Clinic of Plastic Surgery, Charles University,
Prague Director: Academician F. Burian.
(BURNS metab.) (GLYCOPROTEINS metab.)

SKALICKOVA, Olga; MUSIL, Jan

Proteins in the cerebrospinal fluid in mental diseases. Cesk. Psychiat.
58 no.4:266-274 Ag '62.

(CEREBROSPINAL FLUID) (PROTEINS) (MENTAL DISORDERS)

JANELE, J.; LOCHAR, M.; MUSIL, J.; ZRUSTOVA, M.

Cryoglobulinemia. Cas. Lek. Cesk. 101 no.16/17:538-542 27 Ap '62.

I. Hematologicke oddeleni LFH KU v Praze, prednosta MUDr. J. Janele,
II interni klinika LFH ~~KU~~ v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. J. Syllaba,
oddeleni klinicke biochemie fakultni nemocnice v Praze 10, prednosta
MUDr. RNDr. J. Oppit, patologickoanatomicky ustav LFH KU v Praze, pred-
nosta doc. dr. J. Stolz.

(SERUM GLOBULIN)

MUSIL, Jan; STIKSA, Jiri

Transaminases in medicine. Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.34:161-172 24 Ag
'62.

1. Oddeleni pro klin. biochemii lekarske fakulty hygienicke KU v Praze
10, prednosta MUDr. RNDr. J. Oppl Interni katedra UDL v Praze, prednosta
doc. dr. O. Smahel, DrSc.
(AMINOTRANMINASES)

NAVRATIL, J.; ATANASOV, D.; BEDNARIK, B.; HRDLICA, M.; MUSIL, J.; OLEJNIK, O.;
VASULIN, M.; ENENKL, V.; HLOUSEK, J.; KRATOCHVIL, Z.

Experiences with surgery of heart defects in deep hypothermia
(Preliminary report). Cas. lek. cesk. 101 no.50:1475-1481 14 D '62.

1. II. chirurgicka klinika university JEVP v Brne, prednosta prof. dr.
J. Navratil. Katedra termomechaniky VUT v Brne, prednosta dr. inz.
V. Enenkl.

(HEART DEFECTS CONGENITAL) (HYPOTHERMIA INDUCED)
(HEART SURGERY)

MUSIL, J.

2
CSR

ADAM, M., MUSIL, J.

Research Institute for Rheumatic Diseases (Výzkumný ústav chorob reumatických) Prague, director Dr. Fr. Lenoch, DrSc; Department of Clinical Biochemistry of the faculty hospital (Oddelení klinické biochemie fakultní nemocnice) Prague 10. director: J. Oppl, MD & PhD

Prague, Fyziatrický vestník, No 1, 1963, pp 32-40

"The Structure and Metabolism of Macromolecules"

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Musil, J., Kafka, V., KNOBLOCH, E., and PAVLOVSKA, J., Biochemical Department (Oddeleni pro klinickou biochemii), Faculty Hospital, Prague 10; Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics (Gynkologicko-porodnicke oddeleni), Faculty of Medical Hygiene (Lekarska fakulta hygienicka), Charles University, Prague; Pharmacy and Biochemistry Research Institute (Vyskumnny ustav pro farmacie a biochemii), Prague [individual affiliations cannot be determined].

"A Simple Method of Determining o-Azur (o-Azauracilriboside) in the Blood Serum"

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Farmacie, Vol III, No 6, July 1963, pp 310-312.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: The method described is based on the separation of proteins by means of gel filtration. The interfering effect of orotic acid, if present, was eliminated by measuring the extinction at two wave-lengths, and by calculation described. Nine references, including 7 Czech.

1/1

18

VACL,J.; BILA, K.; PRINC,M.; MUSIL, J.

Conversion of blood preserved in ACD solution, Preliminary
report. Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no.28:812-815 6 Jl'64

1. Fakultni transfuzni stanice v Brne (vedouci: MUDr. J. VACL)
a II. chirurgicka klinika UJEP [University J.E. Purkyne]
v Brne (prednosta: prof. dr. J. Navratil).

L 33635-66 DD/GG

ACC NR: AP6025023

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0039/65/026/007/0391/0397

AUTHOR: Musil, Jan (Engineer)

ORG: Institute of Industrial Hygiene and Occupational Diseases, Prague (Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani)

33
B

TITLE: Influence of the body constitution on the absorption of electromagnetic waves

SOURCE: Slaboproudý obzor, v. 26, no. 7, 1965, 391-397

TOPIC TAGS: electromagnetic wave absorption, biophysics, human physiology

ABSTRACT: The article deals with the problem of evaluating correctly the irradiation of the human body by high-frequency or ultrahigh-frequency energy with consideration of the influence of its constitutional parameters. A qualitative solution is stated which uses the Smith circular impedance diagram on models in the form of homogeneous layers with various thicknesses and properties of the skin, fat and muscle. The influence of garments also is pointed out. Orig. art. has: 15 figures, 21 formulas and 2 tables. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 33,500]

SUB CODE: 06, 20 / SUBM DATE: 17Oct64 / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 001
OTH REF: 002

LS
Card 1/1

UDC: 612.014.4

0916 0188

Congenital Defects and Diseases

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

KUSIČ, J.; ŠIMONÍKOVÁ, Ľ.; Medical Faculty of Hygiene, Charles University (Lekarska Fakulta Výživnicke), Prague; Psychiatric Clinic, Faculty of General Medicine, Charles University (Psychiatrická Klinika Fakulty Všeobecného Lekarství KU), Prague.

"Congenital Metabolic Defects - Contemporary Views."

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Pøíroda, Vol 62, No 5, Oct 66, pp 331 - 336

Abstract: Congenital metabolic defects are hereditary diseases manifested in typical alterations of metabolism. These defects may affect the metabolism of glycides, amino acids, lipids, and proteins. These may be due to a deficiency of a definite protein, or a disorder manifested in a defective composition and structure of some proteins. Various diseases resulting from an upset of metabolic processes are described. Inherited sensitivity to certain groups of drugs is discussed. No references. (Manuscript received 4 Jan 66).

1/1

MUSIL, J.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

CZECH/3451

Michalec, Čestmír, Doctor, Jaroslav Koriňek, Jan Musil, Doctor, and Jiří Růžička, Engineer

Elektroforesa na papíře a v jiných nosících (Electrophoresis on Paper and Other Carriers) Praha, Nakladatelství Československé akademie věd, 1959. 313 p. (Series: Československá akademie věd. Sekce chemická. Studie a prameny, sv. 34) 2,250 copies printed.

Reviewer: Jiří Dvořák, Doctor; Scientific Ed.: Borivoj Keil, Doctor, Engineer;
Ed. of Series: Jarmila Klejnová.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and researchers engaged in the development and application of the electrophoretic method to the analysis of materials.

COVERAGE: This study of electrophoresis on paper and other carriers consists of three parts written by three different authors. The material includes: 1) the theory and general methods of paper electrophoresis with examples of its

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Electrophoresis on Paper (Cont.)

CZECH/3451

use in medical and biochemical problems; 2) the physicochemical aspects and their relationship to the design of apparatus; 3) the analysis of separated materials; and 4) the future of electrophoretic technique in its application to clinical research and routine analysis. Each topic is followed by references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

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| Electrical conductivity of the solution, electrolytic transfer, and mobility of ions | 15 |
| Charge of ions and of colloidal particles and their migration in an electric field | 15 |
| Charge of simple and complex inorganic ions | 20 |
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Z/039/60/021/08/009/032
E140/E563

AUTHORS: Musil, Jindřich, Engineer and Obruča, Libor, Engineer ✓

TITLE: The Design of Special-shape Antennas for Search Radar

PERIODICAL: Slaboproudý obzor, 1960, Vol 21, No 8, pp 484-490

ABSTRACT: The article concerns the design of doubly-curved reflectors for cosec² antennas. The quality of the approximation obtained is shown in Fig 10. The reflector had dimensions 70 x 30 λ for horizontally polarised 3 cm radiation. The beam width was 0.87°. There are 12 figures and 6 references, 1 of which is Czech, 1 Soviet, 1 French and 3 English. ✓B

ASSOCIATION: TESLA Pardubice, n.p., Výzkumný a vývojový závod
Opočínek, pracoviště Praha 9
(TESLA Pardubice, Research and Development Works
Opočínek, Plant Prague 9)

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1960

Card 1/1

9,1600 des 1603

Z/039/61/022/006/004/005
D225/D305

AUTHORS: Musil, Jindřich, and Obruča, Libor, Engineers

TITLE: Contribution to the study of directivity and super-directivity of microwave radiators

PERIODICAL: Slaboproudový obzor, v. 22, no. 6, 1961, 357-360

TEXT: The article contributes to the problem of achieving maximum directivity of microwave radiators by constant excitation of radiator aperture, lists the design of a horn with air lens and mentions the method for increasing the directivity of primary microwave radiators by a dielectric. The most frequently used radiators for microwave antennas are electromagnetic horns. Their radiation patterns have two principal planes, one passing through the vector of the electrical field, the other perpendicular to it, both of which are inversely proportional to the dimensions of the horn aperture. The radiation pattern can be controlled by the amplitude and phase distribution in the mouth of the horn and maximum directivity is achieved under constant distribution conditions.

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Z/039/61/022/006/004/005
D225/D305

X

Contribution to the study of directivity and superdirective of microwave radiators

However, there are additional possibilities for producing still narrower radiation patterns (superdirective), which are investigated in this paper. In the mouth of a sectoral "E" horn flared in the electric plane, wave faces have cylindrical shape, and the phase course can be expressed as function of radiator-aperture coordinates: $\Psi(y) = \frac{2\pi\delta}{\lambda g} = \frac{\pi y^2}{L\lambda g}$. [Abstractor's note: Symbols

not explained]. As can be seen, the phase course has a square character, and maximum displacement occurs at aperture edges where $y = \pm \frac{b}{2}$: $\Psi(\frac{b}{2}) = \frac{\pi b^2}{4 L \lambda g}$. To avoid deterioration of the

radiation pattern by this phase displacement and to achieve maximum approximation of the desired theoretical radiation pattern $\sin u/u$, phases are corrected either with a conventional dielectric lens or with an air lens according to J. Salomon and B. Brunet (Ref 1.

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Z/039/61/022/006/004/005
D225/D305

Contribution to the study of directivity and superdirective of microwave radiators

Quelques perfectionnements aux sources primaires à cornets (Some Improvements to Primary Horn Sources) L'Onde Électrique 38 (1958), Aug. no 376, 698-703). An air lens originates by hyperbolic flare-out of the horn aperture, has better mechanical and electrical properties than dielectric lenses, has an energetic loss of zero, and the bandwidth is larger and can be better adjusted. The air lens is calculated in the same way as a dielectric lens with an index of refraction λ_g in which λ_g is the average wave-

$$n = \frac{\lambda_g}{\lambda_0},$$

length in the horn between points A'A"; λ_0 is the wavelength in free space. The calculation of the flare-out of the aperture (b) is based on equiphase conditions in the horn aperture:

$$\frac{\sqrt{(L-x)^2 + y^2}}{v} = \frac{L-x_0}{v} + \frac{x_0 - x}{c}, \quad \text{in which } v, c \text{ are propagation speeds for electromagnetic energy in the horn and in free}$$

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D225/D305

X

Contribution to the study of directivity and superdirective of microwave radiators

space; x_0 is the depth of the hyperbola. Finally, the profile of the horn aperture can be expressed by the equation $y^2 = -2 \cdot L \cdot x$.
$$(n-1) + x^2 \cdot (n^2 - 1) - 2 \cdot n \cdot (R-L) \cdot x + R^2 - L^2$$
. [Abstractor's note:
Symbols not explained]. Tests were performed with a sectoral "E" horn with mouth dimensions $a = 22.9$. 71.2 mm, axis $L = 100.0$ mm wavelength $\lambda = 32$ mm. Radiation patterns with and without correction, and the theoretical pattern $\sin u/u$ are plotted in Fig. 2. After correction with the air lens, the radiation pattern is practically identical with the theoretical $\sin u/u$ pattern. A much larger minimum of -30 dB was obtained between the main and minor lobes. The correction of the other principal plane of the radiation pattern remains without influence. Another possibility for increasing the directivity of a radiator, without changing the dimensions of its aperture, is installing a dielectric plate into the horn. Such a horn can be considered a 3-element superdirective

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Z/039/61/022/006/004/005
D225/D305

Contribution to the study of directivity and superdirective of microwave radiators

microwave radiator. As is known, the propagation speed for electromagnetic energy is smaller in dielectric medium than in free space. The phase shift, necessary for superdirective, can thus be achieved by selecting a dielectric plate of suitable thickness. Tests were performed with a horn radiator ($a \cdot b = 36.2 \cdot 28.2$ mm, $\lambda = 32$ mm) into which a "trolitul" dielectric plate was inserted, parallel to the vector of the electric field "E". The influence of the length and thickness of the dielectric plate on the shape of the radiation pattern was investigated. It was found that the narrowing of the radiation pattern is rather prominent up to a certain length of the plate ($L = 2 - 2.5\lambda$), but then remains constant. In view of increasing minor lobes and the danger of mechanical damage, the optimum length of the inserted dielectric plate is considered 2λ . The narrowing of the radiation pattern in the "E" plane is much larger and side lobes have lower levels than in the "H" plane along which the 3 horn elements are aligned. The optimum

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Contribution to the study of directivity and superdirective of microwave radiators

thickness of the plate was found to be $t = 5.5$ mm; with larger thicknesses the radiation pattern widens again. Radiation diagrams in "E" level at a constant plate length $L = \lambda = 32$ mm, but with different thicknesses t , are plotted in Figure 7. In conclusion the authors state that both types of radiators permit improvement of the radiation diagram of a microwave antenna. In addition they may also be applied where electromagnetic waves have to be focussed. The second radiator type is also suitable for focussing acoustic waves. There are 7 figures and 2 non-Soviet bloc references. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: Kock, E. Winston: Related Experiments with Sound Waves and Electromagnetic Waves, Proceedings of the I.R.E. 47, (1959), July, 1192-1201.

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22079

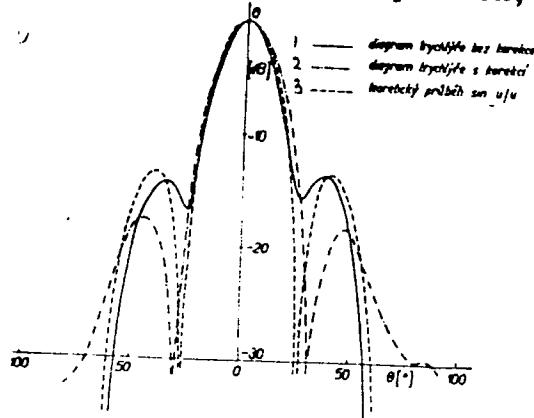
Z/039/61/022/006/004/005
D225/D305

Contribution to the study of directivity and superdirective of
microwave radiators

ASSOCIATION: TESLA Pardubice, n.p., Výzkumný vývojový závod
Opočínek, pracoviště Praha (TESLA Pardubice, National
Enterprise, Scientific Development Plant Opocinek,
Prague Workshop)

SUBMITTED: December 12, 1960

Fig.2: Radiation pattern of an
"E" sectoral horn (1) =
without correction;
(2) = with correction;
(3) = theoretical pat-
tern $\sin u/u$.



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35161

9.1912 (1127)

Abstract:

NON-EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY AND ITS APPLICATIONS

BY V. V. KARZ

Author:

PROFESSOR V. V. KARZ, DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS,

Title:

NON-EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY AND ITS APPLICATIONS

Authorship:

NON-EUCLIDEAN GEOMETRY AND ITS APPLICATIONS

Text:

The article contains a brief review of non-Euclidean geometry and its applications. The main emphasis is given to the results obtained by the so-called "reference parabolic" method, based on parabolic reflections, rotations and inversions. The author also discusses the application of the reference parabolic method to the solution of problems of non-Euclidean geometry. In addition, the author's own contributions to the field of non-Euclidean geometry are mentioned. The author's work on the theory of non-Euclidean geometry and its applications is also discussed. The author's work on the theory of non-Euclidean geometry and its applications is also discussed.

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Properties of a defocussed ...

method, are experimentally confirmed. A parabolic reflector, 15.0 x 10.0 x 5.0 cm, mounted at distance $d = 100$ cm, was used. The focal length of the reflector was such that at a distance $d = 100$ cm, the focus was shifted to the side (axial), where it is located at $d = 100$ cm. This arrangement was used to measure the radiation field and the influence of the positions of the focus and the antenna gain. In the figure, θ is the angle measured from the axis parallel to the focal line, R is the distance from the focus to the point of measurement, and G is the antenna gain. The curve is very prominent, the polar diagram is blank, and the radiation field is greater than the main lobe field. It is also shown that the radiation field is more intense near the focus than near the paraboloid mouth, approximately twice as intense. The side lobe is less prominent and the main lobe is more intense. The radiation field curve was experimentally determined in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the paraboloid mouth, 15.0 x 10.0 cm, which was illuminated by a point source with a radiation pattern of $G(\theta) = G_0 \cos^2(\theta)$, where G_0 is the maximum value of the radiation pattern spectrum, norm 1 to the surface area. The

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Properties of interest....

and the 1st, 1st floor, which is a large room, 12' x 30', at 1 = 304, is being used as the main office of the Cuban Economic Office here. It is located in the same building as the Cuban Consulate, which is known throughout the area as a good place to do business. There are two other smaller rooms, one on each side of the main office, which are also used by the Cuban Economic Office. The address is 12, 1st floor, 1st block from the corner of Calle 23 and Calle 11, La Habana, Cuba. Tel. 22-12-304. A.B. AAFK-LG. APPROVED-H... Johnson: Corrective Work, Sanctioned, paracelias. Trans. IAE, Ar-6, July, no. 2, p. 257-258.

ASSOCIATION: India Republic, n.a., which is a very large company and Cuban subsidiary, initiating literature, construction development plant in Cuba.

SUBMITTED: June 26, 1961

Card 5/3

32675

Z/039/62/023/002/004/007

D286/D305

9,1913

AUTHORS:

Musil, Jendrich, and Obruča, Libor, Engineers

TITLE:

An elliptically polarized antenna, irradiated by an
elliptical-cone horn

PERIODICAL:

Slaboproudý obzor, v. 23, no. 2, 1962, 79 - 83

TEXT: The article points out the advantages of the elliptical-cone horn for irradiating elliptical radar antennas. It is indicated that no such primary radiator has so far been developed. It was found that an elliptical-cone horn permits irradiation of the entire antenna surface with nearly perfect circular polarization, if the vertical and horizontal components of the emitted wave have identical amplitudes and phase shifted by 90°. This requires a) the polar diagrams of the horn to be identical for both polarization components throughout the entire angular range presented by the reflector and b) phase focuses to coincide for both polarizations. There are certain ideal dimensions for the elliptical-cone horn (Ref. 1: Patent application J. Musil PV 7046-60) which

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An elliptically polarized . . .

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fulfill the above requirements and guarantee an optimum SWR. Measurements on a wavelength of 3.19 cm at an axis ratio of 1.025 in the main lobe axis resulted in a circularity of ≤ 1.125 up to an angle of 45° in the secondary diagram (type cosec²). The article further analyzes the micro-wave circuit which, together with the elliptical-cone horn, forms the circular or variable elliptical polarization. Expressions for the circular polarization were derived which permit calculation of the necessary relative phase shift between two perpendicular field components which must be secured by a dielectric board and its proper inclination. Finally, some PPI recordings of a radar operating on the 10 cm band, using the described antenna, are given and indicate its efficiency in rain clutter suppression. There are 5 figures and 2 references: 1 Soviet-bloc
and 1 non-Soviet-bloc

ASSOCIATION:

Aritma, n.p., výzkumný a vývojový závod 04, Praha
(Aritma, National Enterprise, Research and Development
plant 04, Prague)

SUBMITTED:

October 26, 1961

Card 2/2

MUSIL, Jiri

Use of the AB 80 camless automatic lathes. Stroj vyr 12 no.6:
410-411 Je '64.

1. Kovosvit National Enterprise, Sezimovo Usti.

KNOTEK, Zdenek; SCHMIDT, Pavel; SOMORA, Josef; MUSIL, Josef

A contribution to the mechanism of the pathogenesis of nitrate alimentary methemoglobinemia in infants. III. Model experiments on animals. Cesk. hyg. 6 no.10:585-591 D '61.

1. Ustav hygieny, Praha, Okresni veterinari zarizeni, Beroun.
(NITRATES toxicology) (METHEMOGLOBINEMIA experimental)

MUSIL, J.; KNOTEK, Z.; SCHMIDT, P.

Influence of glutathione on the dynamics of methaemoglobin formation. Cesk. hyg. 8 no. 9: 517-522 O '63.

l. Ustav hygieny, Praha a katedra hygieny UDL, Praha.

x

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

MARNA, K., and MUSIL, J., Institute for Work Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Ustav hygieny prace a chorob z povolani), Praue, Prof. Dr J. TEISINGER, Dr of Sciences, director.

"A Method of Measuring Power Density in the Centimeter Wave Band Used in the Health Service and Problems of Health Control"

Prague, Pracovni Lekarstvi, Vol XV, no 5, June 63, pp 201-206.

Abstract [Authors' English summary, modified]: At present, there is neither a device nor a method for an absolute measurement of radiation, and it is therefore necessary to find a uniform method to be used in the health service. A preliminary method is described using standard measuring instruments with low power and high-frequency elements. Antenna should have a relative frequency response approximating to the function of $\cos^2 \theta$ (i.e. a fall to the 0.5 level corresponds to an angle of $\theta = \phi = 90^\circ$). Discussed is also the problem of measurement at various levels of the body. Recommended are 50 to 125 centimeters for a sitting position, and c5 to 160 centimeters for a standing position. Twelve references, including o Czech.

1/1

MOSEROVA, J.; DOERKOVSKY, M.; MUSIL, J.; PAVLOVSKA, J.

Biological half-life of iodinated albumin administered to
burned patients. Cas. lek. cesk. 103 no. 28:791-794
6 Jl '64

1. Klinika plastické chirurgie lekarské fakulty hygienické
KU [Karlov University] v Praze, oddělení pro lečbu popálenin
(prednosta: prof. dr. V. Karfík) a Oddělení pro klinickou bioche-
mii lekarské fakulty hygienické KU [Karlov University] v Praze
(vedoucí: MUDr. RNDr. J. Oppl).

Musil, K.

AGRICULTURE

Tenth anniversary of our machine-tractor station. p. 2.

Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1959

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, No. 4, April 1959

SEVC, Josef; MUJII, Kate.

Natural radioactivity in Czechoslovakian coal and metal ore mines.
Prac. lek. 16 no.7:312-314 S '64.

1. Ustav pro hygienu práce a prevencí chorob z povolání, Jáchymov
(ředitel dr. J. Ševč.).

HODGILL, J.

✓ Production of arsenic acid by continuous process. L. Musil and V. Blechta. *J. chem. pramysl* 6, 463-5(1956).
A continuous process of oxidation of As_3O_3 by HNO_3 in two cascade-arranged reactors with mixers is described. The oxidation follows the reactions: $3 As_3O_3 + 4 HNO_3 + 7 H_2O = 8H_3AsO_3 + 4 NO$ and $As_3O_3 + 4 HNO_3 + H_2O = 2 H_3AsO_3 + 4 NO_2$. If 99.6% As_3O_3 and 30% HNO_3 were used, the product had the following characteristic compn.: 3

99% H_3AsO_3 , 0.35% As_2O_3 , 0.1% HNO_3 , and the rest H_2O . It was used as catalyst in traces. Several advantages are claimed over the batch process. L. A. Helvich

MAT

MUSIL, M.

Asynchronous motors with cooling tubes. p. 248.
(ELEKTROTECHNICKY OBZOR, vol. 44, no. 5, May, 1955, Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11,
Nov. 1955, Unclassified.

MUSIL, Milow, inz.

Asynchronous electric motors with air cooling. El tech obzor 52
no. 3:133-134 Mr '63.

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek Praha, n.p.

KAFKA, V. (Praga, 2-ya Sallovskaya, 10, Chekhoslovakiya); MUSIL,
M. (Praga, Chekhoslovakiya); NOVOTNY, A. [Novotny, A.] (Praga,
Chekhoslovakiya); PADOVED, I. [Padoved, J.] (Praga, Chekhoslovakiya);
PIKHA, Z. [Picha, Z.] (Praga, Chekhoslovakiya); SHORM, F. [Sorm, F.]
(Praga, Chekhoslovakiya)

Treatment of malignant neoplasms in female sex organs by means of
6-azauracil. Vop onk. 8 no. 10:11-14 '62. (MIRA 17:7)

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